

SCOOP THE CUB REPORTER

WELL WELL FRANK—SO YOU BROKE YOUR COLLAR BONE—STUFF LUCK—WHUTLL YOUR NINE DO FOR A PITCHER?



OH-IM PRETTY GOOD WITH MY LEFT—WANTUH SEE?



SURE-LETS HAVE A FLASH ATTACHOR SOUTHPAW DELIVERY



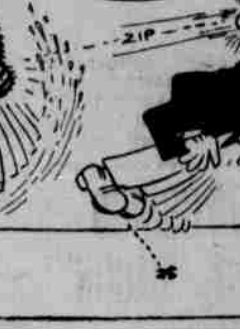
I GOT BEST BOUT TH SAME SPEED—AND AM WORKIN ON MY CONTROL—



SHOOT!



YEP—PLENTY OF SPEED—IN FACT ALL KINDS OF STEAM—BUT AS YOU SAY—A BIT SHY ON CONTROL—



The Star Pitcher is Not Laid Up by a Long Shot

By "Hop"

VALUABLE OUTPUT OF TUNGSTEN ORES

LUNING PROPERTY SOLD BY CHARLES NOBLE, MAKING BIG PROFIT

With the kinks taken out of the gasoline engines and adjustments of the concentrators in the old Del Monte mill, which it leased at Borus siding, five miles east of Luning, Atkins, Kroll & Co. are treating 35 tons a day of tungsten ore from the Noble mines near Sodaville.

While the men in charge of the mill are reluctant to discuss the value of their product, it is no trick to figure it out. The ore is concentrated to a 50 to 55 per cent product, which is worth \$3 per pound, or \$6000 per ton. Since the mill started work, just before Christmas, the firm has shipped 50 tons of concentrates, worth \$300,000, and the mill is working to a larger capacity now than at any time since it was put in commission. It is reported that the mine has developed to a point that makes it safe to construct a mill at Sodaville, which is but 11 miles from the mine, and that this will be done.

The process by which the precious ore is reduced is the simplest form of wet concentration. True vanners and Delster slime tables comprise the equipment. The ore is crushed to 30 mesh and the concentrates are dried at low temperature over a wood fire. The product is packed in tight sacks of the material used in the manufacture of flour sacks, but much smaller. These are enclosed in burlap sacks, which are securely sewed. The concentrates are shipped east.

PETER W. COLLINS INSPIRES AUDIENCE

(Continued from page 1)

miner had vastly improved in the course of the last twenty years. Again the speaker stopped to reprimand the protestants, but speedily resumed. This halt, however, furnished the keynote of the evening's most entertaining part of the lecture, for when Mr. Collins asked any one in the audience to ask questions, a man rose and took exception to the statement that miners' conditions were better in Tonopah than they were in the distant past.

"I want to say that mining conditions in Tonopah are not as good as they were when I began mining," the man in the audience remarked.

"I suppose you mean Tonopah?" inquired Collins.

"Yes, I do," was the rejoinder. "Then you must have made a mistake in your dates. Tonopah wasn't known twenty-seven years ago. Try again. Now, my dear man, let me lead you to what you are trying to find out. You say you are a miner. I think you are a Socialist and that you are one of those who gave me the 'merry ha ha' a few minutes ago."

"No, I am not a Socialist," persisted the questioner, but, when you say mining has improved, I want to tell you that you don't know what you are talking about."

"Now, that's the way I like to hear a man talk. Comes right out and tell me something that he thinks he knows. But I want to say right here that this controversy is to be conducted in a gentlemanly manner and I will not allow any person to insult me by innuendo or directly. I treat every one with courtesy and I will insist on others giving me the same kind of treatment. This is a delicate subject. This Socialist says I don't know what I am talking about. I am going to convict him out of his own mouth and prove that he does not know what he is objecting to."

"Perhaps you will tell me when and where you began mining 27 years ago?" resumed the speaker on direct examination.

"Oh, yes. In England. Well we are not dealing with England. When did you come to this country? Thirteen years ago? That's good. We're get-

ting down to business. Where did you work when you first came to this country?"

"I have worked from coast to coast," was the answer of the man, given rather reluctantly.

"Indeed, perhaps you will be more explicit. There are no mines at or around Boston. I would like to know where you worked on the Atlantic coast."

"I worked at Joplin," came the answer in a dogged tone.

"That's a long way from the Atlantic coast. Nearly as close to the Pacific as the Atlantic," continued the speaker. "So you came from Joplin, Missouri? I have been there and now something about Joplin. Now as a favor perhaps you will tell these people what wages you received in Joplin?"

"I got \$2.25 a day."

"That's the way to come to the point," commented Mr. Collins, good naturedly. Then where did you go? Disbee? That's a good town. I was here last week and know something about Disbee. What pay did you get there?"

"I got \$3.25 a shift."

"When was that?"

"Three years ago."

"Then you came to Tonopah, I understand. Perhaps you will let us know what your pay is here?"

"I make four dollars and a half a day."

Collins laughed and the entire house joined in the roar that ensued. The man on the floor had been convicted by his own confession and it did not require the explanation of the lecturer to cause the majority to see the point.

Improvement in Conditions

"My dear man if I felt like you did a few minutes ago when you gave me the merry ha ha I would return the compliment, but all I wish to say is that you are earning double the wages you earned in Joplin thirteen years ago and nearly forty per cent more than you were paid in Disbee. In Tonopah you are receiving just twice what you received in Joplin. What does this mean? Doesn't it look as though the miner's condition was improved. Let me give you some more information. You say the miners of Disbee are now making \$5.20 a day? That is wrong. They are making \$5.60 for miners and \$5.25 for muckers."

The compensation law was brought up to the evident delight of the orator who, it developed, was the author of the first compensation law introduced in the United States.

"The Nevada compensation law was fought by the leading Socialist in the state, the banner bearer of your party," replied Mr. Collins to another, who suggested that one of the principal planks in the Socialist platform was compensation for injury and indemnity on a sort of paternal plan of government. "It is well to speak of those things," continued the orator, but actions are louder than words. Nevada has made a good start and probably in course of time the compensation will be increased from 50 to 66 2/3 per cent as I recommended in the east. Grant Miller, who was described as an ambulance chaser, was flayed in a masterly manner as the only man who was directly interested in defeating the proposed industrial insurance. The action of another Socialist member of the legislature in introducing a bill basing the compensation on 60 per cent of the wages, was explained as a very clumsy attempt to defeat the industrial act, since the legislature was willing to accept the 50 per cent indemnity and it was a foregone conclusion that 60 per cent or any other change in the bill would result in defeat."

"What authority have you for saying that Socialism stands for community of property interests?" inquired a man in broken German.

"I never give my opinion of such questions, for my opinion is no better than that of any other man," began Collins. "Who is your favorite Socialist authority?" Then he ran over a list of German, French and Italian apostles of the new cult and finally inquired the answer from Karl Marx would be acceptable. The inquirer assented and then Collins seized a pamphlet from the table and read a strong rejoinder to followers of Socialism that the basic principle was the "abolition of property interests."

National Anthem Sung

So it continued for nearly two hours after the regular lecture until all were satisfied and there was nothing further to say. Then the speaker introduced Miss Anita Degan and Miss Ethel Murphy as accompanists. Miss Degan sang the national anthem and the entire audience joined in the chorus.

The lecture was a plea for unity of purpose and harmony of capital and labor. The day of strikes is almost over, the speaker said, and all matters in dispute are settled around the conference table. Capital has been educated to the point of realizing that labor was entitled to a fair wage and labor was educated to the fact that capital should receive recognition as a means of employment.

The subject of Socialism was brought in to prove that this was the disturbing element in the industrial situation as the Socialists were intent on tearing down and destroying instead of building up, for when the sore was healed through the intervention of conference committees, there was no need for the presence of a physician. With labor and capital working in harmony the Socialist and soap box orator was deprived of his job as a demagogue.

When the Socialists say religion is opposed to science, the speaker remarked, they were not familiar with the subject, as all science was nursed by the church and the leading inventors were men of deep Christian sentiment. He cited over a score of names of men whose names are linked with the most advanced inventions to prove his point, and gave sketches of their sincere Christianity. In pleading for harmony and the burial of bitterness and sectional strife, Mr. Collins mentioned the appointment of two Catholic chief justices of the U. S. The selection by Washington of Archbishop Carroll of Baltimore to negotiate with Canada to prevent any interference during the war of the revolution and the action of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., the richest man in the United States, who financed Washington during the trying times of Valley Forge. The last appeal for the burial of hate was mention of the appointment of Judge Brandeis, the Jewish attorney of Boston, to the supreme bench. This was the act of a Presbyterian president.

Mr. Collins speaks this evening at Fallon.

CONFESSED JUDGMENT

In the federal court this morning the three cases of the United States versus the Southern Pacific Railway company for violation of the safety appliance act were settled by the defendant company confessing judgment. Judgment was entered in each case as prayed for in each complaint by consent of counsel for defendant and fines amounting to a total of \$600 were imposed. Judge Brown of Belford & Brown, Reno, appeared for the company and United States District Attorney William Woodburn for the government.—Appeal.

STILL RE-TIMBERING

A very complete and permanent job is being made of the re-timbering of the Tonopah East End shaft. The mine is now practically unwatered and within eight or ten days Superintendent Cullinan will put three shifts to work deepening the shaft.

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TO GRANT DEMANDS

(By Associated Press.)

PATERSON, N. J., Mar. 29.—Formal announcement was made here today that the Silk Manufacturers' association will grant the demand of the workers for a nine-hour day effective April 3. The employees, now working 10 hours, recently threatened to strike if the concession was not made.

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